

Greenhouse Effect

Student Activity Book

I. Introduction

The greenhouse effect is an increase in the average temperature of the Earth. It happens because certain gases absorb infrared heat that would normally be radiated into space. Infrared light is what you feel as heat from heat lamps used in restaurants to keep french fries hot. It also causes the heat you feel from ordinary light bulbs. Since carbon dioxide absorbs this heat, the more carbon dioxide there is in the atmosphere, the warmer the air will be. If the air gets too hot, the balance of life will be disrupted. Species of plants and animals will die. The food chain could be upset. This would cause many serious problems worldwide.

Get Info Objectives

1. Identify greenhouse gases.
2. Determine why some proposed replacements for greenhouse gases won't work.
3. Determine the percentage of the various greenhouse gases' effects on global warming.

Gather Data Objectives

1. Determine the change in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air.
2. Determine the possible causes of the greenhouse effect.
3. Determine the link between industrialization and the greenhouse effect.

Application Objectives

1. Hypothesize reasons for increases in production of certain greenhouse gases and propose solutions to global warming.
2. Infer what international problems need to be addressed to stop the greenhouse effect.
3. Describe the effects of global warming on humans and on plants.

II. Get Info

A. Greenhouse Gases

- Click on the "Greenhouse Warming" site.
- Read the information and answer the following questions.

1. What are some greenhouse gases other than CO_2 ?

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were used in refrigerators and spray cans. They cause the ozone hole. Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) were thought to be a good alternative to CFCs since PFCs don't destroy ozone.

2. What are two reasons PFCs are a bad alternative to CFCs?

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.





B. Contributions of Gases

- Click on the "Major Greenhouse Gas" site.

1. What is the least important greenhouse gas? _____

2. What is the most important greenhouse gas? _____

3. Which greenhouse gas destroys another greenhouse gas?

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect main screen.

III. Gather Data

A. Change in CO₂

- Click on the CO₂ Monthly Mean site.

1. What is happening to the concentration of atmospheric CO₂?

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.

B. Timeline

- Click on the Possible Future site.

1. If there are no efforts to stop the greenhouse effect, what is the range of possible temperature increases predicted to be by the time you are 50 years old? _____ °C to _____ °C

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.



C. Revolutionary Problems

- Click on the Industrial Revolution site.

"PPM" means parts per million. For example, if the concentration of sulfur dioxide in the air is 25ppm, for every one million molecules in the air, 25 of them are sulfur dioxide.

1. How much has the CO_2 concentration increased since the Industrial Revolution began? _____ ppm
2. What percent increase is this? _____%

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.
- Click "Forward" at the bottom of the screen.

D. Activities that Increase Greenhouse Gas Concentration

- Click on the "Human Activities" site.

1. What human activity has the greatest contribution toward the production of greenhouse gases? _____

2. What activities do you think are included in the energy use column?

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.

E. Industrial Growth and Responsibility

- Click on the "Responsibility" site.

Fossil fuels are responsible for producing CO₂.

1. What country seems to be most responsible for greenhouse gas production? _____

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.
- Click on the Per Person CO₂ Production site.

The previous graph showed you the percent increase in use of fossil fuels since 1970. This graph shows you the actual production of CO₂ per person.

2. What country is actually most responsible for greenhouse gas production? _____

3. Approximately how many times more CO₂ is produced per person by the country in question 2 above than is produced per person in India? _____ times as much

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.

IV. Application

A. Reasons for Increase

- Click on the Sources of CO₂ site.

1. Why might India's use of fossil fuels have increased so dramatically from 1970 to 1989?

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.

B. Ways to Stop the Greenhouse Effect

- Click on the Summary site.

1. What can we do to slow the global warming increase due to the following gases?

Carbon Dioxide _____

Methane _____



Nitrous Oxide_____

CFCs_____

Ozone _____



- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.
- Click on the "Slowing Warming" site.



2. What else can we do to slow global warming?



- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.
- Click "Forward" at the bottom of the screen.

C. Cartoon

- Click on the "cartoon" site.

1. What is the point of this cartoon?

- Click "Back" to get back to the OAR Greenhouse Effect site.

D. Effects of Global Warming

1. Predict the economic effects on people affected by increasing global temperatures.

2. Predict the effect on plants affected by increasing global temperatures and increased carbon dioxide concentration.

V. Enrichment Activities

A. Research

1. Research Venus' Greenhouse Effect. How is it different from Earth's greenhouse effect?
2. Research ozone's role as a greenhouse gas. Find out which greenhouse gases destroy ozone.
3. Mars' atmosphere has a high concentration of carbon dioxide. Find out why Mars is so cold despite a high percentage of atmospheric CO₂.
4. Develop a plan for all countries to help decrease the greenhouse effect.

B. Related Web Sites

1. Climgraph Educational Graphics on Global Climate Change
<http://www.fsl.noaa.gov/~osborn/CLIMGRAPH2.html#Fig49>
2. Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory
<http://www.cmdl.noaa.gov/>
3. CMDL Observatory Operations sites - Links to stations in Alaska, the South Pole, Samoa, and Mauna Loa in Hawaii
<http://www.cmdl.noaa.gov/oo/>